SINALOA DESCRIBED.

A WONDERFUL STATE IN MEXICO.

Mines, Land, Climate, Society, System of Vegetation, Educational, and Industrial Progress of the People-Twenty Years in the State.

Professor Frederick Weldner, state surveyor of Sinalos, Mexico, recently read before the Geo-graphical Society of San Francisco an interesting and highly instructive paper on the topography, ethnology, mineral and natural resources of Sina-loa, one of the northwesterly states of Moxico, where he has resided for the past twenty years. He reviewed its natural resources, climate, extent population, and general condition, the disposition of its people, as well as the extent of protections forded by the Mexican government. The state of Similor, he said, is standed on the western slope, and at the foot of the high Mexican table-lands of Anabuse, between the parallels of nearly 22° 30' and 27° 30' north and 105° 07' to 105° 30' west, being bounded by the high range of a mountain chain st the east and by deep waters on the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California as its western limit. Its width at different points, from the state of Durango to the Pacific Ocean is from forty seven to 116 miles. About one-third of the state consists of steep and rocky mountains, with does ravines and guiches. It contains 21,000 square miles and 200. no inhabitants, or about ten to a square mile, or one to each eighty seven seres. Mazatlan its principal scaport, back of which are fine table lands, at regularly increasing elevations above the sea-level, well a lapted for agricultural pursuits, Most of its suining region is in the mountains. It turnishes, at various aititudes, a GREAT VARIETY OF CLIMATES,

from the tropical at the scaboard, to cool air among the mountains. The rainy season begins in June and extends until October, while from November to May no rain falls. In November the monthwesterly winds cease, and the changing sea-son often breaks up with a burricane, after which northwesterly winds prevail. The average tem perature of Mazzilan is 75. Fabrouheit, but back from the low coast line the nights are cool, and any unusual heat is cerasionally tempered by rain thowers. The climate of the high table-lands near Chibushua is not unlike pard of Italy and Germany. Eight good-sized rivers cross Similor from southeast to northwest and the citmate depends as much upon the elevation of the land above the sea as on its observed latitude. This country was once visited and carefully explored by that nost eminent traveler and one of the fathers of clonee, Baron Alexander von Humboldt, who observa-Baron Alexandre vol.

Lons are eminently correct and reliable. Repently Professor Weldner has ade a complete GEOLOGICAL MAJOR SINALOA.

which appears to blargely composed of old silurian and devilan formations, willle the carboniferous Plod is indicated by coal fields and bituming lakes. By systematic boring he be-Revergolar coal measures will be found. The The veins, pyrites, and native gold are in sec-ndary rocks. The mountains abound in metallic veins rich in gold and silver. Four hundred mines are now in Sinalou, and he expressed his undoubted belief that the mineral region of Sina-loa, Durango, and Chihuahua is the richest in the country. The ore generally yields from \$40 to \$70 a ton, and the common width of veins is from two to six feet, some being from 50 to 100 feet, and one extends 116 feet from wall to wall with ore averaging \$75 a ton. Some pocket mines yield from \$600 to \$6,000 a ton in spots. Many mines are owned abroad, and others remain unworked, owing to heavy government taxes, which paralyze industry. Large arrears are not claimed by any one, and may be had by simply locating and "denouncing "them before a judge. Land can be taken up by a foreigner as well as by a Mexican, provided it does not border on the national frontier, adjoining a foreign country. In passing across the state to that of Durango
THREE SYSTEMS OF YEGETATION

are encountered. After the shore tropical are arid and monotonous plains, then fine land, then fine timber, chony, and costly varieties of hard wood. some of whose trunks measure from six to nine feet. Forty miles from the coast, a thousand feet elevated, the air is clear, and sweet-singing birds with gay plumage are abundant. Here are many soft beds of granitic sand. At three to four thousand feet elevation the oak begins in a cooler climate.

At five thousand feet are virgin forests of splendid pines, which cover both slopes of the Sierra Madre. At Mazarlan is the magnolia, dates, cocoanuttrees, oranges of exceeding sweetness, grown up as high as four thousand feet; also indico and sugar-cane Although Singlos comprises only five degrees of latitude, it has unusual diversity of climate. The population are classed in four general divisionsfirst, the white descendants of Spanish conquerors; second, the native race, now fading mysteriously second, the native race, now fading mysteriously away, who comprised twenty tribes at the time of the conquest and spoke as many dialects of the Maya language; third, the mixture of these two races, who remain; fourth, all foreign immigrants, of whatever race, who inhabit the soil at this chiefly German, French, Italian, and American. Although few when compared to the two hundred thousand inhabitants, who are mostly located in thirteen towns, yet they exercise a LEADING INFLUENCE IN SOCIETY.

Pure Spanish is the language of the country. Mazatian has elegant and massive stone buildings, but the native population live mostly in hus. The total value of houses in Sinaloa is assessed at 18,000,000. Spirits are distilled from a native plant which grows on those parts where the soil is arid, and 15,000 barrels are annually sold at \$12 a barrel. A species of aromatic grass produces the best cheese in the world. Hanchos have mules, cattle, sheep, chickens, and raise barley, Indian corn, beans, beef, pork, mutton, and eggs. In places pheasant and quali are found. Fish, turors, clams, shrimps, and wild honey Mazatian has one from foundry, and there are three cotton mills, one flour mill, and three sugar factories in the state. The total an-nual imports amount to \$1,000,000, of which one tenth only comes from the United States of Amer ica, mostly machinery and quick-liver, and all the balance comes from Europe. The exports consis of ebony, mahegany, cedar, hides, ores, and bul lion, as it is mainly a mining country. He spoke of the general feelings of the Mcxican people, who value their own nationality and appreciate the great country north of them. Their laws are very largely copied from those of the United States. Their term of office is now four years, at though under their former condition of sem chronic revolution they changed the presidi officer of Simaloa 102 times in fifty-six years.

THE PROPLE ARE NO LONGER AS IGNORANT

as many once were. They are not, as some have supposed, destitute of character, but have imbibed an ardent desire for progress. Education was limited to the priesthood up to 1850, and even to nearly 1860, since which time it has become quite general. Almost every village has a school, and larger places have higher institutions of learning, state is now crossed by four stage lines run ningdaily. Two steamship lines touch at its ports five times a month. With greater educational advantages the masses have advanced, yet they still respect their carly creeds and entertain a reusonable national pride. The capital, Culiacan, is situated inland, and is a city of six thousand inhabitants. The natives make good laborers in mines. Mezatian has ten thousand inhabitants. Its houses are lighted with gas, and street-car lines, public baths, beer-gardenslight-houses, telegraph lines, and excellent meteorological observatories attest its progress. Several railroad franchices have been granted to foreign companies with liberal subsidies, and soon steam-cars will cross the State communication with other markets and inaugurate great changes in the condition of the country. The trade with the United States of America is then likely to materially increase. The change which Mexico is now undergoing is a most important one, and the country now is far advanced beyond what once it was represented to be. The native Mayo or Indian population is disappearing without any apparently whithe cause better cared for and more kindly treated by the carnest priests seeking proselytes, while the Pilgrim stock

where they have come in contact. It is said that and Maricopa Indians of Arizona cultivate the soil and have always been friendly with the

were having a good time at his expense. He hore it as long as he could; then grit got the better of grace, and he said; "You are mistaken; I am not if as long as he could; then grit got the better of grace, and he said: "You are not stakes: I am not Occar Wide. I am Saul, the son of Kish, son that without gloves was a d-d tilot. This, of course, was rough on the better of the obliged to you for braying so soon." This well-array rebuke had the desired offset. ARIES.

ROBINSON AND COX. Diversion in the House on British Bas

tites-Some Laughter. Mr. William E. Robinson, of New York, in the House on Thursday resumed the floor on the reso-ution requesting the President to obtain from the British government a list of American citizens imprisoned in England. Theodore of Abyssinis, he said, had once taken it into his head to arrest some Englishmen who were traveling in his ter-ritory. England had interfered, and, by English force, those prisoners had been released, the capi-tal of Abyssinia laid in ashes, and the King killed. He (Robinson) did not ask for anything more in thing. [Laughter.] It was a good precedent. If we have, be continued any respect for American citizenship; if we have ears to hear their groans

TINKLE OF GOBLETS OF CHAMPAGNE by which the representatives of our Government are designed so that they cannot bear them—if our pars can hear them, I ask no more than that we follow the example of England, send over troops enough to take these men out of prison and lay London in ashes by our artillery. Admiral ter is idle. General Grant is out of the army

Porter is idle, General Grant is out of the army and wants to get back, and Shorman is a pretty good genoral. Let us send these men over with enough force of American cannon to take those prisoners out of the English bastice.

Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, inquired the names of the prisoners. Was Parnell one?

Mr. Robins is—No: Parnell is not one of our citizens, but it would be our dity to make him one. He is also of the noblest woman in this country, his is the gramfion of the noblest American commodore wo forgins on the occase that flag which was shamefully holeted a few days since at Yorktown.

was shamelully holded a less days since at vork-town.

In the source of his farther remarks Mr.
Robinson referred to Ireland, and then, stopping,
begged correspondents and journalists not to say
he was talking about Ireland when he was talking
about this great American subject. He referred to
his service as a correspondent, and created a burst
of language by stating that he had been expelled
from his seat in the House of Representatives in
consequence of making some slighting allusion
to Chiu sausages. Referring to the case of
MICHARL F. BOYYON.

to Ohio sausages. Referring to the case of MICHARL F. BOYTON, he characterized the action of the State pepartment in that connection as a coward. Department in that connection as a coward. Department out of the contest. Boyton lingered a crawling he was sick and dying and lost paint in Jail until now seeking around for some as sight. He was undefended body could be hole in which his Oh! that the United 4th buried out of sight. One that the United 4th buried out of sight coast of England with aless had a vessel off the open a way for Alvican clitzens to come home. Here there was not an interest to come home. Here there was not an interest to come home. If any finite resulting the antique of a life transpling on a defenseless woman, if any finite present were to see on the street a man ampling upon a woman, even if he knew would be whipped, would he hesitate for a mount to TAKE THE EUPPIAN BY THE THROAT?

TAKE THE RUFFIAN BY THE THROAT?

Great Britain was the brutal man who had the female. Ireland, by the throat and in the mud, and America lacked the manhood and hardihood to interfere. He ridiculed the actions of our foreign ministers, declaring that about their only business was in learning that about their only business was in learning the tricks of monarchies and aristocracies, and bringing them home and laceulating our system with them, poisoning our blood with a political pyamia, "We are all gone or going," he exclaimed, "to the devil." [Laughter,] He referred to the couduct of one of our foreign ministers, whom he declined to mane, in riding down the streets of an European capital accompanied by a liveried lackey, and pictured the amazed aristocracy standing aghast at the sight of the representative of a great Republic parading in such a style and exclaiming; "Look at those breeches and that jacket.

jacket.

Jacket.

THEY ARE UTTERLY TOO TOO." [LAUGHTEA.]

"If," he continued, "you get a Secretary of State, however good, involved in the meshes of the English aristocraey, with the eloquent tinkling of goblets sparkling with untaxed champagne, with untaxed cigars from Cuba amid the blaze and beauty of Washington society, where eyes sparkle brighter than diamonds and where sighs are sweeter than the breaking of imprisoned American citizens, what chance has some poor feliow who fought at Antietam or was wounded at Gettysburg—what chance has he for justice with that tinkling of goblets and nonsense and trivolity going on ?" [Laughter.] Referring to, the salute lendered to the

going on " [Laughter.] Referring to the salute tendered to the RHITISH FLAG AT YORKTOWN, he said: "I am going to ask the House to say that they did not join in that disgrace; to say that they did not join in that disgrace; to say that whatever it may have been done for—whether in a moment of gush and folly or setheticism—it was not done by the sanction of this House. If any member of this House will march through his district next election holding up the English flag and give me the opportunity to follow him with the American flag! will canvass the district, and we will see who will be returned." [Laughter.] In referring to the occasion on which Mr. Parnell had addressed the House, he declared that thus gentleman had been made a member of the body. The House had been in session at the time and he had been a member because he had addressed it. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he represented the district in which the churches of Talmage and beecher were situated, and recommended the former as a good chapiain for the regiment which the House would authorize to go over and bring home the Americans. In conclusion, Mr. Roblinson desired to offer a resolution ment which the Holke would authorize to go and bring home the Americans. In concin-, Mr. Robinson desired to offer a resolution bished some time ago) condemning the action the United States Government in sainting the ish flag at Yorktown, but Mr. Orth refused to d for that purposes. ritish hag at Yorktown, but Mr. Orth refused to leid for that purpose. Mr. Cox, of New York, said that this question of

British high at Yorkiowa, but Mr. Oth refused to yield for that purpose.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that this question of reaching out a helping hand to Irishmen who had been naturalized had many valuable and useful precedents, and cited as one the release from British prisons of Edward O'M. Condon. He did not hitend to reach out to the indefinite abstract sympathy with men who were not American citizens. Persons who were of foreign birth, but who were naturalized in this country, must be regarded as entitled to every right and protection which belonged to a native born citizen: and when a nation was forgetful of its duty to one of its citizens it was in process of decadence. It was already dead as to the exultant spirit of nationality when it no longer considered that every citizen was worthy of its protection. The representatives of the people should be scrutinus not only against engendering international law, but in vindicating the just and fair rights of citizens. He attributed in part the present discressed condition of Ireland to the policy of England in closing its prison doors upon its chosen representative men. In this matter of arresting under a suspension of the habeas corpus American clitzens and British members of Parliament, Giadstone had placed himself outside of the pale of humanity, where he had placed King "Romba of Naples thirry years ago. He cutogized the Irish race which had fought for liberty in every land, and succeeded in almost every land except later of the pales of the pales thirry years go. He cutogized the Irish race which had fought for liberty in every land, and succeeded in almost every land except the conclusion, he quoted from Bayard Taylor's poem as to a compession race.

To one strong race all races here units.

To one strong race all races here units.

To one strong race all races here units.
Tongues med in bens. Hereditary foremen
Forget their sword and slogan, kith and clan.
Twice glorious once to be a Roman—
She makes if glorious now to be a man.
[Applause.]

WHITE HOUSE NUISANCES.

The Office-Seekers and Hordes of Visitors Daily.

To the Editor of Tipe REPUBLICAN Wolves howl; I am a wolf and want to howl, and be heard by fifty millions of people. We elect a President and pay him \$50,000 a year to execute the laws, recommend measures to Congress, and appoint and nominate the necessary officers to aid him in executing the laws. I hold that no person him before the public, notwithstanding his retirehas a right to impose on him any work not ger-mane to his functions as President or that in any-wise interferes with the faithful discharge of those functions; and especially have we no right to compet him to stay up until twelve o'clock, and sometimes all night, to compensate for the trespasses of a horde of hungry office-seekers, most of whom ought to be at some productive industry, and an army of "courtesy callers" whose vanity is gratified by being able to tell their neighbors hat they have seen and shaken hands with the President. These crowds that daily persist in imposing themselves upon the Precident at the ex-

priests seeking proselytes, while the Pilgrim stock
has perfectly
ANNIHILATED ALL INDIAN BACES
To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:
Field Marshal Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, on whom there is so much comment in the press lately as to his treatment of the diseases contracted from the border elements of lamented Garfield while living and since his the white race have decimated the Yuma Indiaus, but such is not yet the case in Sinaloa. The Pino In May, 1870, a musical political salire on the administration of ex-President Hayes called " H. I E. Venus" was presented to the public at Ton Pastor's Variety Theatre, at New York. It was whites, while the Apaches, a predatory, nomadic, hunting race, have been continually at war. The paper was listened to with great attention, and we far more interesting than any about symoptic can hope to be.

A Mistake.

A Greek minister, or possiliar appearance, long hair, and other marks or an esthetic, was tiding a few days ago on the elevated ratiosed, New York.

It was given out at the time by the New York. It was given out at the time by the New York San, Sur, Heraid, Telegram, Evening Express, and Springfield (Mass.) Republicant that this remarkable play was the product of Mr. Haistead's pen, and was written or express the latter aligned at the influence of the product of Mr. Haistead's local rival in journal the Chairmant Gazde. This runnally for fourth's column description of this play in his journal the Chairmant Gazde. This runnally for the goalteness who had invested their capital to put this play on the boards, it do not draw very well. Then Haistead selegraphed all over the control of the product of the play in the spring a good time at his express. He hore if as long as he could; then grit got the better of grace, and he waid: "You are mistaken; I am not all the chairmant factors." CENTRAL AMERICA.

More of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Cor respondence. In the mass of diplomatic correspondence sub

mitted to the Senate by the President and the Secretary of State Thursday were a letter from Lord Granville to Mr. Hoppin and a letter from the Secretary of State to Minister Lowell with regard to the Clayton-Bulwertreaty. The letter of Lord ranville is in reply to Secretary Blaine's letter one 24, which has already been published. After nent to answer it more promptly was mainly due to the long suspense which followed the sad tragedy of the 2d of July, Lord Granville notes the especial stress laid by Mr. Blaine upon the objection made by the Government of the United States to any concerted action of the United States to any concerted action of the European powers for the purpose of guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal or determining the conditions of its use, and says; "I do not now propose to enter into a detailed argument in reply to Mr. Blain's observations. I should wish therefore merely

TO POINT OUT TO YOU

which we see that the correction which we see that the time of the correction which we will be considered to the treaty at the time of the option, Mr. Blaine follows the course of public—cossion and of diplomatic negotiations down frough successive administrations to show that difference of opinion with regard to the meaning and scope of that treaty began to arise very soon, and that the interpretation put upon it by the government of Great Britain was regarded as unfair and unjust by many, if not a majority, of American statesmen. Secretary Cass disproved of the convention: President Buchanan denounced it as "one which had been fraught with misunderstanding and mischief from the beginning," and a general feeling prevailed even as early as 1857 that "it was inselequate to reconcile the opposite views of Great Britain and the United States toward Central America."

ME. BLAINE THEN REVIEWS AT LENGTH BENNING WITH THE OPPOSITION

MR. BLAINE THEN REVIEWS AT LENGTH MR. BLAINE THEN REVIEWS AT LENGTH
the mission of Sir William Ouseley to the United
States, the proposal of the British government to,
submit the question in dispute to arbitration, and
the failure of the Chrendon-Dalias treaty, giving
throughout copious questations from the diplomatic correspondence of that time to show that the
United States disapproved from the beginning of
the interpretation put upon the Chayton-Bulwer
treaty by the British government.

In summing up his review of the negotiations,
Mr. Blaine says: "It was frankly admitted ouboth sides that the engagements of the treaty were
nisunderstandingly entered into, imperfectly
comprehended, contradictorily interpreted, and
nutually vexisious." Mr. Blaine then
CONCLUSES AS POLLOWS:

"It will be seen that from the time of the conclusion of this treaty, in 1899, until the end of 1838, its provisions were thrice made the basis of a proposal to arbitrate as to their meaning; that modification and abrogation bave been allke contingently considered, and that its vexatious and imperfect character has been repeatedly recognized on both sides. The present proposal of this Government is to free it from those embarrassing features and leave it as its framers intended it should be—a full and perfect settlement for all time of all possible issues between the United States and Great Britain with regard to Central America." CONCLUDES AS FOLLOWS:

Why Some of the Colored Men are Leav ing South Carolina,

pecial Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21, 1882.—How wide-pread the exodus of the colored people of the State of South Caroline, and of what character is this departure cannot be fully estimated by those from afar. It is said by those who would like to conceal the real causes of a people leaving their native home to dwell among strangers, and encounter the rigor of a colder climate and the econveniences of beginning life anew that the number is small, and that those who leave South Carolina can well be spared. Is it true? Let us see. Mr. John W. Hall, a respectable colored man who has lived in the State of South Carolina upwho has lived in the State of South Carolina upwards of thirty years, and who has been connected with the cotton-shipping house of 1. P. Hall & Co., in the city of Charleston, S. C., for more than twenty years, during which time he has by his intelligence and integrity carned and obtained one of the most prominent places in the said house, and who by his pruience and economy has become a man said to be worth about \$50,000, a large property-holder in the city of Charleston, and doing an extensive cotton business of his own, finds it necessary to become one of the "exodusters." He leaves South Carolina finally next spring, and to this end is selling his property at a sacrifice. Mr. Hall tells the writer that he leaves South Carolina because he is not respected as a man nor protected as a citizen; that his rights are denied him, his ballet impotent to protect him, and his color a badge for insult.

retection which Mr. Hall lives in a beautiful resider Mr. Hall lives in a beautiful residence on the most prominent avenue in the city, and for this he is taunted and insulted by the sayings of the goers-by, who claim to be of the ancestry of the chivalric South Carollulan, crying "A nigger lives there; he ought to be driven out?" Dozens of colored men, who, like Mr. Hall, are gentlemen, men of comfortable means, intelligent, and honest, contemplate leaving the State for like reasons as those assigned by Mr. Hall, and yet Sonators Butler and Hampton make light of the exodus and declare that such as a regoing can well be spared. Is this a fact, or is it the story of the boy bassing through the graveyard whistling? It is just to say that there are a few white men in our midst who recognize the justness of the colored people's grievances, but who are too much in the minority to remedy the evil. The time has come. The crisis is at hand. The ravings and blunders of the Legislature now in session is indisputable evidence. Bourbonism is sick of consamption. Fence law, registration, poil-tax, &c., produce no care, and theery is, what shall we do to be saved? Nevertheless the signs of the times portray a healther condition of our political affairs, the colored people have lost all hope, and only await to see how far the Bourbon element will carry their possecutions, and when it is completed by this Legislature ten thousand will shake the dust of the State from off their feet unless justice is done them. Give us representation and just laws, else plow the bands yourselves.

THE POSTAL FRANKENSTEIN.

THE POSTAL FRANKENSTEIN.

How Thomas L. James Craves for Noto ricty.

The monster created by the press of the country, especially that part of it published in and around the city of New York, is begiffning, like his proto type of fiction, to plague the power that made him, His inordinate craving for notoricty still keeps ment from the position of eminence to which ac-cident and a parily subsidized press had clevated him to. The independent (f) press would like to drop him now, but he will not be dropped. Full of varily and self-conceit, he still poses as "the model postmaster," "the model Postmaster-General," and "the model reformer" of the age. Al though in supposed retirement within the gilded parlors gorgeously fitted up for him by Vanderbilt, nto which he hopes to entice some silly flies, he power that hoisted him into prominence—the New York post-office. By this means he still retains his grip but the press of that city, and every item of information calculated to reliect discredit on his previous management, or on the present management of his little son-in-law, is carefully suppressed. Through this agency he is still able to hold up, the screen that shus out from public view all the sham, frand, and rascatiny practiced for years in that "model peatodice, both under this own management and that of his relatives. There never was a country under the sum whose public service was so shamefully disgraced and so openly and barchaeedly used to promote the cersonal interests of one man, as well as that of his family connections and needy friends. The taint clinging to the postal service owing to this man's noteness ought to be entirely removed and a healthy, vigorous life infused into it. While the creatures of his influence and his family connections romain in supreme power over one of she most important offices in the public service this can never be done.

A Plot for Wilkie Collins.

A young man and woman got off the cars at Monmouth Ind., had their luggage removed to a lonely but picturesque cottage, and lived there several mouths. They had polite manners, were good clothes, and did not make acquaintances readily. One day the woman was found very little bedwith a letter from the war to have been and the letter from the later. in bed with a letter from the man in her hand. He had deserted her. "I am going back to England," he had written, "You said that you thought sometimes of going back to George, and that you wished sometimes you had never left him. I do, too, now. When I was happy with my own family you followed me with your accurated charms. My wife I's to-dray broken-hearted. Now, go back to George. Tell him you have repented, and that you will be a good with sgain. He is soft and likes you well enough to take you awal enough to take you awal enough to take you or ruturn. The woman subsequently departed, leaving no clew to her identity, but evidently heartforcken by this brief experience of love in a cottage. in bed with a letter from the man in her hand

How the Cirls Say Papa and Ramma. Why can't people say mother and father in a hetter way than they do? Words, cadence, inflec-tion, and everything eire has got twisted and tion, and everything eite has got twisted and wriggied out of shape. The New York girl says "Ma--r!" with a jerk on the "r." The Philadelphia girl says "May-ar" through for nose. The St. Louis girl says "Ma mar," the Boston girl says "Mar-mur;" the Baltimore beauty "Mar-mur" and "Pur-pur," the little Canadian says "Pa-ab" and "Ma-ab," the Alabama girl says "Par-pah" and "Mai-ah," the little London girl says "Par-pah" and "Mai-ah," the little London girl says, "Now, popow-ab, you make use lowof!"—Que. LIGHT BREAKING

IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

A Letter from's Loyalist of the State, Which Liberal Democratic Lawyers and Others Ask to Be Republished and Disseminated-The Villainous Democracy.

Rollin H. Kirk, late of the Beaufort district outh Carolina, has written an open letter to State enator Fishburne, of that State, which is repub-shed from the Charleston Mercary at the sugge-on of Hon. Henry Ruist, the leading lawyer of Charleston, and other prominent gentlemen.

A ho desire to see it widely dimeninated.

Kirk DEAR SIE: I have read with growing rest your

able and manly speech, recordly at interest your able and manly speech, recordly delivered at Summerville to a mass-meeting composed of Democrats and Republicans. I we composed of Democrate bust sentiments they lie to thank you for the six years I have sein expressed. For the past self an allow of been constrained to regard myself an allen obser constrained to regard my-and felt from my native State. I have seen from that her best interests were suffering the blasting domination of a bastard Deocracy, and I preferred a residence in this free and untrammeled District rather than remain in South Carolina, where my rights and privileges as an American citizen would have been abridged, I AN OF THE SAME BLOOD that coursed in the veins of one of the most illus

trious soldiers which my State produced in the war of the Revolution, and you can appreciate my motives in declining to be domineered over by a set of knaves and scoundrels, many of whom are ignorant as to who their grandfathers were. To add to my disgust I found the dominant party completely under the sway of the News and Courier, an unprincipled organ, whose editor was as desti-tute of honor as he was of money until he made amon cause with well-known corruptionists at Columbia, greatly to the injury of the State's ex-

I HAIL WITH JOY your recent demonstration against the Democratic corruptionists of our State, who bid fair to excel even Moses and his corrupt allies in their bellish designs against the material prosperity of the dear old Commonwealth. While Moses & Co. robbed the State of a lew millions of dollars, obtained from too confiding Northern capitalists by the sale of bonds, which have been repudlated by a Bourbon Legislature, many of whom received a portion of the money when it was divided among the ring, the present regime are robbing the people of their liberties, and are even depriving them of the eportunity to live by the 'sweat of their brows' What would the good; copie of Charleston, George town, Beaufort, Colleton, Barnwell, Claret.don, and other counties have thought had the Legislature in 1870 passed a 'fence law,' thus placing an embargo upon one of the most honorable in dustries of the State? When a boy my favorite pony was a 'tackey,' which was raised in the cavannas at Blue House, and in later years I have often admired the facilities which the lower portion of SOUTH CAROLINA APPORDS

for the rearing of cows, horses, hogs, and sheep upon the spontaneous productions of the soil Would the people in any Northern State permit a corrupt Legislature to pass a fence law in a country where thousands of head of cattle might be raised with scarcely any care and attention They would speedily hurl from power such a set of incompetents who would dare trample upon so valuable a prerogative of the people. To my mind the Democratic programme in South Caro lina is a plain one, as manifest as it is villainous Having deprived the negroes of the rights of citi senship and remanded them to a condition little better than slavery, the oligarchs now design bu-miliating and degrading the masses of the white sople; for, eke ye, the men who now centrol our State have always regarded themselves the Lord's proprietors, and have ever been sticklers for a pre-rogative which will make the people their 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.

THIS IS THE LAST CHEAT CONTEST of the people against prerogative. Defeated or many fields and forums, it has now intrenched itself in the home of Marion and Sumter, and it be less of color, to arise in their might, and, if necessary, resort to 'shot-guns' in laying the mo low. As long as the State possesses men of the nerve of the Fishburnes I have hope that she will assert herself and prevent her children from being humiliated by as mild a set of scoundrels as ever 'scuttled ship or cut a throat.' It will be my province and pleasure pext fall to make a thorough canvass of the above-named counties and arge all Republicans to rally to the standard you have so fearlessly held aloft, to the end that virtue

TRIUMPH OVER VICE and that the people of my native section may not be driven to beggary and want by the knavish Democratic tycoons who have made South Carolina Democracy a by-word and a reproach among decent people overywhere. Let me, in conclusion, inform you that the North is fast becoming tired of seeing over a score of Southern men holding seats in slow to anger,' but they will not see their large interests legislated upon by men who are so dishonorably elected. They say, very justly, that the Representative who holds a seat in Congress secured him by means of tissue ballots is as eprehensible as are his 'strikers' who stuff the allot-boxes, and that they are per se rascals, Therefore, in your demonstration against the thieves who are trying to steal away your rights you have the sympathies of the great North, and they will liberally aid the new movement with money and otherwise, mainly with a view of having a more honest set of men to represent ou: State in the Congress of the Nation."

A Parrot Defaming Character Samuel Harsens, who keeps a saloon at Hender-son and Steuben streets, Jersey City, is the owner of a parrot. Last Thursday night Harsens left the saloon for a few minutes, and when he returned seven silver watches which he had left on a shelf back of the bar had disappeared. The only person in the saloon was William Cox. Harzens had him arrested, but the justice discharged him. On Monday night Cox went into the saloon with some friends, and while he was drinking at the bar the parrot startled him by snying, gravely: "Billy Cox stole Harsen's watches." Cox hurried away, declaring that he would have the saloon-keeper arrested for defaming his character by means of the parrot. An liour later, however, he was himself arrested for steeling a watch from James Leech. The watch was found in his possession. back of the bar had disappeared. The only person

Business in Chicago this winter is better than ever before at the like season. Advertisers are on he "right track" this time. They are not content with doing a thriving trade during the holidays; they propose to prolong it through the winter seaspring "-that people during all seasons wear good clothes—that there is no hiatus in this, and that there is no hiatus in trade, save to put in the new goods as the old ones go out.—Chicago Times cditurial. Here too.

That Malaria.

While President Garfield lay on his bed of pain in the White House a good deal was heard about the Potomac Flats. Since his time they have passed out of mind. But they are as prolific of malaria as ever. There is some prospect of their reclamation in course of time, for two congressional commitees have been nosing around in their neighbor-ood. It is just as important now to have the work ione as it ever was. There is a President in the White House to-day, and others will be there after

FOR THE LADIES.

"Nellie" inquires what is meant by "calling the irn?" Really, we do not know. Ask your paron, Nellie dear; he can tell you. A New Yorker who has traveled all over Turkey ay no Turk ever cares two cents for his wife until

he finds that some other man cares three. Gratiano spoke "an infinite deal of nothir more than any man in all Venice." a splendid society men he must have been.

A Western debating society is nerving itself up ower the with the question; "When a woman and mouse meet which is the most frightened?" An asylum for Presbyterian widows has been established in Pennsylvania. Presbyterian widows do not differ much from other widows, excepting that they believe in the doctrines of predestination and eternal damnation.

Extract from a young lady's letter: "And, do you know, Maud and I are quite sure Captain Pop-ple had taken too much champagne at the ball for he took out his watch and looked hard at the sack of it, and then mustered, Blesh my should I hadn't any idea it was that time o' night !" Domestic Arctic exploration: "George, the offices are frozen, and there is no water. What hall I do for breakfast?" "How's the milk?" 'Frozen." "No bread?" "Hard as a board."

Hum, well the fires are all right; you had better to on and than something, and I can get a cup of course down town. Pm late now." The latest marvel of science is instantaneous photography. By the aid of this process it is postble to obtain a picture of yourself and girl in the act of being thrown over a stone wall by a run-away horse. This picture can be placed on the mantelpiece in a maroon-velvet frame as a warnng to young men to never let go the roins with both hands. POLITICAL CHIPS.

Tom James is trying to dead-beat his way into Heaven. He refuses to pay his pew rent. The late Secretary of the Interior is in bot water

That all Texas cattle are broad-hos is one of the most my steer ions things in a is one of creo. Roberts boot on Treas.

Attorney General Brewstee gress his opinion upon a declines to give Conforce that body or its of all questions pending be. Now that the committees, the only free culteau trial is over Congress is the only free culteau trial is over Congress is

the only free diteau trial is over Congress is It, however thow provided by the Government. Mr. 2007, Is a very suits actory circus. On Minter, a monder of the House Committee on, section, while a member of the New York egitlature made a proud record as the people's hampion by laboring to abolish useless offices and o reduce exorbitant salaries. hampion by laboring to abolish useless offices and o reduce exorbitant salaries.

It is reported that Mr. Coombs, a patriotic railway

nductor during the war and a red-hot Bourbon Democrat now, is trying to make himself "solid" with the House Committee on Accounts by pre-senting official maps to the members thereof. Sam Cox is not worried about the future of the colored people. What he wants to satisfy the worry of his noble soul is that the white man have a chance. Sam is evidently thinking of the per-plexities of the Democrats at Albany, where the Tammany tall is trying to wag the whole Demo-cratic dog.

A distinguished Republican member of Cougress was asked yesterday if he didn't think that THE REPUBLICAN was too severe in its strictures upon the late Postmaster-General, T. L. James, "Too severe? No! I know Mr. James personally, and know him to be an infernal, unprincipled seoundred."

A letter was recently read in the New Jersey Senate from Senator Sewell in which he says Congress is prevented by treaty from interfering with the fisheries of the State, but that the State has a right to make regulations for the sheries within its own border. The subject was referred to members of the senate from the counties bordering on the sea. In the house there was no business of special importance. It is understood that there is a difference of

It is understood that there is a difference of opinion, which may lead to a controversy, between the House Committees on Foreign Affairsand Commerce with regard to the jurisdiction of interoceauje canal matters. Both committees claim the right to consider and report upon that part of the Fresident's message relating to this subject, and as neither seems disposed to yield the contest will probably have to be settled on the floor of the House. Senator Vest is becoming frightened lest a similar influence to that which carried Virginia

in opposition to Bourtouism shall gain a footbold in Missouri. He says that the Republicans carried Indiana in 1880 by thing "soap." If this statement be true his fears are well grounded. If "soap" ever comes into general use among the unwashed of Missouri we wouldn't give a cent a bushol for Vest's chances for the Senate in 85.—North Missourian. "Chipa" is not the seventh son of the seventh

son, nevertheless he ventures the prediction that when the proposition comes before the House to when the proposition comes before the House to create two new and useliess offices to be filled by two of their Bourbon Democratic henchmen, Messrs, Bacon and Coombs, those special friends of the people and professional watch-dogs of the Treasury, Atkins and McMillan or Tennessee, Blount of Georgia, and Holman of Indiana, will be off duty or saleep.

The House Committee on the Census on Thurs-

day adopted the third section of Representative McCoid's apportionment bill, which provides that McCours apportionment oill, which provides that if the number of Representatives proposed by the bill shall be larger than before the change the additional Representatives may be elected by the State at large, and if the number shall be decreased then the whole State delegation shall be elected at large, provided that the Laghiature of such State shall not otherwise provide.

Andrew Jackson was a reasonably successful politician. Ouce, while he was Fresident, it was presedured by the freshed that the support of the successful politician.

arged upon him by the friends of an official who they desired him to retain that he was so useful, understood the duties of his office so well, that his understood the duties of his office so well, that his services were absolutely necessary to the successful carrying on of the Government. Old Hielocy at once replied that when any man became so necessary to a business that it couldn't get along without him it was time to get rid of him, and incontinently bounced the official in whose behalf this plea had been made, and the Government continued. Congressmen and other Republicans in high places will please take notice that the force of this observation lies in the application of it.

Section 2 of Senator Edmunds' bill reported on Tuesday from the Judiciary Committee, "To

Section 2 of Senator Edmunds' bill reported on Tuesday from the Judiciary Committee, "To amend section 5552 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," provides "That if any male person in any Territory or other place which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, over hereafter cohabits with more than one woman he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court." It is said that Judge Edmunds had his mind's eye on the District of Columbia as well as Utah when he drew this section of the bill. Another section of the bill provides that any juror may be objected to for violating the foregoing section. It is to be hoped that we will not have to send to Vermont for qualified jurors to try cases under this bill. Anyway it may be remarked in passing that Senstors and Representatives in Congress are exempt from jury duty.

Mr. Urner's bill to authorize the Washlogton and Atlantic Bailroad Company to extend a railroad inte and within the District of Columbia, pre-

Attantic Bailroad Company to extend a railroad into and within the District of Columbia, prescribes the rules of acquiring a right of way, the manner of crossing or intersecting roads and streets; authorizes it to construct wharves, piers, and ferry-slips; limits its charges to five cents a ton a mile for freight and twenty cents a passenger in the District, requires the work of construction to be begun within three years and complete it to the Potomac within five years, and grants the following route: Beginning at a point on the northeastern boundary line of the District, thence to a point near the mouth of Finey Branch of Rock Creek, by a route north of and avoiding the Soldiers! Home and any proferty of the United States; thence by way of Mock Creek to the Potomac; thence by way of Water street in Georgetown to a point near the northeastern terminus of the Aqueduct Bridge; thence along the Potomac to to the northwestern boundary line of the District; and also to construct a branch railroad from a point on said railroad near the mouth of said Rock Creek to the foot of Seventeenth street, by a route along or south of the right bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; Prevended, That said Washington and Atlantic Railroad company shall construct that part of said railroad along Rock Creek in the valley thereof, or with proper tunnels, and shall pass west of the Patreet bridge by means of a tunnel west of said Patreet bridge by means of a tunnel west of said Patreet bridge. inte and within the District of Columbia, pre

REPRESENTATIVE M'COID'S

Plan Providing for Filling Presidential Vacancies.

Representative McCoic's bill providing for the election of President and Vice-President for the unexpired term in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, and for declaring what officer shall act as President of interim, recently introduced in the House, is drawn under constitutional provisions, and meets every question as to the presidential succession which is likely to arise except one, namely: The question how and by whom presidential succession shall be determined? This question it is thought might, if any legislation is necessary in regard to it, be made the subject of another bill, Representative McCold's bill continues the electoral college for the presidential term, and gives them power to fill vesancies. In the case of the death of both President and Vice-President, it provides that the Secretary of State shall temporarily perform ministerial duties acacing Fresident, and in the meantime shall issue a proclamation calling together the Electoral Colleges. The colleges shall at once elect a President and Vice-President, which is the same time proclamation calling together the Electoral Colleges. The colleges shall at once elect a President and Vice-President for the unexpired term. The votes for these officers shall be counted, if Congress is not in session, then on the second Tuceday after the meeting of such electors, and if Congress is not in session, then on the second Tuceday after the meeting of the next session. This will allow eight weeks for the returns to be sent to the President and Vice-President could under this bill be so elected and enter upon their duties within three mouths after the vacancy occurred. In conversation with reference to his bill Representative McColl said: "The bill returns to the plan of the framers of the Constitution by making the colleges of electors a responsible body of elective representatives, and not mere agents of a party. At the same time parties might meet in convention and present candidates for their concerted action. It preserves the political identity of an administration during the entire four years for which a President and Vice-President and confidents for their oncerted action. It preserves the political identity of an administration during the entire four years for which a President and Vice-President and confidents for their oncerted action. It preserves the political identity of an administration during the entire four years for which a President and Vice-President and confidents for their oncerted action. It preserves the political identity of an administration during the entire four years for which a President and Vic another bill. Representative McCoid's continues the electoral college for

Secretary Hunt contemplates making a seriou change in the personnel of the European station, by which all the officers who have enjoyed the advantages of a cruise in the European flect for three years or more will be transferred to othe adrons. Most probably the South Atlanti-adron and the officers in that far from desirable squadron and the officers in that far from desirable station will be given an opportunity to enjoy the pleasure of serving their country in the climate of Southern Europe. The Secretary's idea is to ar-range the detail of officers so that all shall have an equal division of the pleasures and hardships of the service in various portions of the globe. An order will be issued in a abort time with this ob-

A Threatened Indian Outbreak. The Interior Department has received commu-nications from Phomix, Ariz., indexed by Gen-erals McDowell and Wilcox, stating that there is very indication of an outbreak in that section in the spring among the Pinte and Navajo Indians, it is believed and charged on good authority that the Morntons are instilling these ladians to insuresction, and are furnishing them with arms, ammunition, and whisky. Secretary Kriswood has called upon the Attorney-Guisral for detectives of AR-HEEL POLITICS.

with a North Carolinian on the Outlook There. ative of The Republican meta prom inent Republican from North Carolina yesterday

on the train for Baltimore, and drew from him the following on the situation in the Tar-Reel state: "What is the political outlook in North Carolina for a Republican gain this year?"
"I never saw such a fine outlook for a Republican victory. If things are managed wisely by our party leaders we are sure to win. There is a stre liberal element developing in the State, and, if properly encouraged by our local managers, it will amount to a great deal by the time the election comes off. Among the Democrats there is a large per cent. of ambitious young men who see nothin in the future for them there. They are full of en

erpy and liberal views, and want to keep page with the moving world; and to do so they have to seek an independent line of policy."

"Do the Republican leaders generally encourage the Independent to come out?"

"I believe the leaders of our party do. I know Dr. Mott, chairman of the Republican State Execu-

are the Inderendents to come out?"

"I believe the leaders of our party do. I know Dr. Mott, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, entertains a very favorable opinion of the Independent movement and will do all in his power to encourage it. He is a man of strong feelings, either for or against, in whatever heundertakes. He is what we term a positive man. He is also one of the most sagacious politicians in the State, and the Bourbone fear him more than any of our leaders for his bold and independent manner of dealing with them."

"Do you think he is the proper man for the responsible position of chairman of the executive committee?"

"He undoubtedly is the right man in the right place, and if he receives the proper support from the administration at Washington he will carry the State next summer."

"Have you not had some disagreement among the Republican in your State about Federal spontantents?"

"I believe there has been some little local feeling. We have our family quarrels at home, but we always fall into line and present a solid front to our enemies. We are all Republicans, and no longer divide as Stalwarts or Half-Breeds, Grant or Sherman men. I have always been a strong Great man, but I am for the good of my party, and I think that is what Mott and all our Republicans want in North Carolina. We latend the their difficulties at home and not ask the administration to do it."

"Have you got any strong men in the eastern portion of your State?

"Yes, there are several prominent gentlemen in that section who are prominent in the party. There is Colonel L. W. Humphrey, of Goldsbore' Judge Russell, of Wilmington; Judge Moore and ex-Congressman Martin, all strong men."

"Yes, sir; we are going to be in spiendld fighting trim. The chairman of our executive committee, Doctor Mott, will have a thorough and harmonitous organization throughout the State, and we will all work together for the great victory which a very such as the section of a Legislature which is to choose a United State.

which awaits us."

"Does the coming election include the election of a Legislature which is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Ransom?"

"Yes, we will have to elect his successor, and I propose to be a member of that body."

"Then you are a candidate?"

"I am, for the State senate, and will be elected as a good Republican."

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Few Facts for the Attention of Republi

can Members.
To the Editor of The Republican:

The board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers consists of nine members, elected by Congress, the President of the United States, the Chief Justice, and the Sec retary of War ex-officio. The said nine members are Democrats, with the one exception of General J. A. Martin, of Kansas. So extremely anx ious were the Democrata to get rid of the old Re-publican board of managers that one was elected to take the place of General Martindale before his term had expired. Republican Congressmen should closely scrutinize any law or change of law recommended by this board. The old board got along with the law as it is, and the different branches grew, flourished, and became homes in-deed for the diseased and battle-scarred (don't

branches grew, flourished, and became homes indeed for the diseased and battle-scarred (don't translate that word by dropping an "r") veterans. The new management is a failure, and the general reason is believed to be from the lack of knowledge of the requirements of the several branches. Now, the present Congress must

ELECT THREE MEMBERS

of said board, to succeed Colonel L. A. Harris, first vice-president, of Cincianati, Ohio; General Richard Coulter, second vice-president, of Greensburg, Fa., and General John A. Martin, Atchison, Kan. Coulter succeeded General Negley, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Harris succeeded Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, of Dayton, Ohio, and I think Martin was gracionely allowed to fill the shoes of a Democrat, General Love, of Indiana, who had been elected but died. The Democratic statemen made a clean sweep. Wouldn't even allow the old hero-General Butter-as chance, although they were then patting him on the back. Under the present management the beautiful home at Dayton, Ohio, it is said by many prominent men of Dayton and large majority of the veterans, has become a military prison, and is no more like a home. They put in as governor a straight-laced regular army man and West Pointer, who issues his rules in strict accordance with the Articles of War so dear to such men as

volunteers of the late war, and there are four thousand or thereabout in that branch. Now, who shall be elected to the three places named? Common justice should induce Republican members to re-elect the three men bounced, to say nothing of the good sense displayed in selecting men who are competent and by experience know the wants of the home. There is absolutely no need of amending the law in any particular in relation to said home, and the committee having charge of a proposed new law, noted in This REPUBLICAN of a recent date, should scrutinize and inquire into it closely. There are several representative men of the central branch now in the Departments here competent to answer questions and give judgment of the VOLUNTEERS OF THE LATE WAR, cent to answer questions and give judgment of the merits of any such bill, and who would gladly do anything to aid their comrades.

The Librarian of Congress.
To the Editor of The Republican:
The Library of Congress is evidently a very unpleasant branch of the public service for Republi cans. Librarian Spofford, who is chief in that office, and who is a Bourbon Democrat, holds his position at the sufferance of a Stalwart Republican President. It is apparent the Librarian is deter-mined by unfair treatment of the Republican as-sistants to compel them all to resign. Within the past month two have resigned their places in the Library—Mr. George McNeir, son-in-law of Repre-sentative Burrows, of Michigan, and who was resentative Burrows, of Michigan, and who was recently appointed assistant positimster of the House,
and Mr. C. C. Darwin, who has been appointed
librarian of the United States Geological Survey
Mr. Spofford will be happy when every Republican assistant under him shall have resigned and
their places been filled by Bourbon Democraty.
Several days ago a colored man from Michigan,
and who is highly educated, heard that
there was a vacancy in the Library. He at once
called on the Senators and Representatives of his
State to assist him in getting the place. The only
reason which they assigned for not using their influence in that direction was that Mr. Spofford was
not very favorable to the colored race. Now, it
seems to me that of the many millions of Republicans in this country there can certainly be one
found who is capable of performing the duties of
Librarian of Congress. The appointment of. Librarian is absolutely in the hands of the President
of the Senate. It is to be hoped that he will appoint a gentleman who is a Republican.

SANCHO.

The Midulght Dispatch. cently appointed assistant posimister of the House.

It is stated here upon good authority that the man who gave away the now-famous Whitelaw Reid midnight dispatch is Colonel A. F. Rockwell, the late President's special chum. There has been from the day the President was shot a dead feeling between Rockwell and Blaine. Blaine was from the start; in favor of the "inability theory," and that Arthur should step in and act as President. Such a counce was not at all to the liking of Rockwell or any of the "chums." They were down on Blaine from the very first day of the illness. One day at the White House Rockwell, who played the "chum" business for all it was worth, said: "When the President gets up from his bed there will be two removals from the Cabinet." He referred to Blaine and MacVengh, both of whom were in favor of Arthur becoming Acting President. Garfield made copies of the Whitelaw Reid dispatch before the original! was returned to John Hay, to whom Whitelaw Reid sent it. One of these copies fell into the hands of "Chum Rockwell, who, it is understood, has given it pablication to break down the Blaine-Reid combination.—Washington Correspondent Courier-Journal. the day the President was shot a dead feeling be-

are worse off now than we were some two years ago. I live within less than one hundred miles from Washington, yet it takes from four to eight days for a leiter or paper to reach here from Washington. It also takes from four to six days for a paper to reach here from Richmond via Tappahannock. The explanation given is that the contractor is unable to fulfill his agreement for the amount received; so we get our mail whenever it saits the agents to forward it. Hoping you will notice this in your much-valued paper, I am truly yours.

WESTMORHLAND CO., HAGUE P. O., Jan. 29, 1882.

When to Hang Gulteau.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:
Guiteau is convicted. That crisis is passed, thanks to Judge Porter and other influences, human and Divine. As far as I can judge, the points on which a new trial is asked are not be denied and the judgment of Judge Cox will be goffmend by the General Term in April. I write this to suggest that the eithert be hanged on Saturday, July 1. He shot the President on Saturday, the 2d, but the 2d comes on Sanday this year. So let the murdser hang on saturday, July 1. And, if there is no law in the contrary, why not hang him in an open field, where the execution can be witnessed by the entire population? The life of a President and of the Nation is worth many thousand Guiteaus, and the lesson to every one should be, "Don't you forget it?"

LATEST SMALLPOX NOTES.

How Two 'Frisco Sawbones Attempted to Make Business Brisk. "This is a nice seri of country to make a living n," growled one medical student to another, as they entered a restaurant the other day and or-dered a three-for-two repast. "It actually seems to me sometimes as though the authorities wouldn't have any sickness in the place if they

could help it."
"It does look like a put-up job to starve the medical fraternity to death," assented the other, gloomily. "Now, here this smallpox epidemic is the only chance for a raise we fellows have had for heaven knows when, and what does this chucklehead board of health do but come in with their sewer flushing and disinfectants, and nip the whole scheme right in the bud."

"Exactly," rejoined the other, wrestling anatomically with one of Baldwin's patent rubber chops. "If it wasn't for this everlasting carbolic chops. "If it wasn't for this everlasting carnon acid and chloride of lime business we might have acid and chloride of lime business we might have had a chance. I'm blessed if they haven't even put 'em in the backs and street cars."

"Yes," said the other, "and that aint the worst of it, either. Last Sunday I took Mrs. Scollop to church. I noticed the pew smell rather strong, somehow, and I wish I may die, Jack, if I didn't find, when we got up to go, that I had been sitting all the time on a sponge full of carbolic acid—had

my new light pants on, too."
"Oh, it's just too infernally dern mean," said Jack, carefully laying aside the pic files

canary bird.
"The other day a man was going to take a drink out of the Lotta fountain, when another fellow rushed up and knocked him down. He explained that the Spring Valley water was chock full of 'spores' as big as sea-serpents, and the man actu-ally picked himself up and thanked his assailant with tears in his eyes for saving his life,"

"Just as if there was no such thing as a physi-cian in the world," said the other journeyman sawbones, bitterly. And then there's the theatres. I was down at the Bush Street the other night, and I hope I may be paralyzed if between the acts the ushers did not come round and pat everybody on the head with a sponge filled with carbollo seid and camphor. Said they had been ordered to de-

it by the supervisors."
"That's most as bad as what our landlady did the other morning. Actually put chloride of lime into the biscuits on purpose instead of salaratus. Nearly killed two boarders—four children carried away from the table in convulsions. Said she thought our health was of more importance than light bread. Health, mind you!"

There was a gloomy and sympathetic pause of come moments, after which one of the disgusted indertaker's aids said: "What's in that bundle, Jim?"

"Ah! that reminds me," replied Jim. "You know Ben Pillem, don't you? Well, you see Ben got appointed eighth assistant physician out at the pesthouse, and the other day I was telling him how hard times were: not a single case in six months. So he said he would try to help the boys out, as it were—biggest-hearted fellow that ever walked, Ben is—and so just now he smuggled me out a night-shirt of a man that died yesterday. You see, my idea is if you can't get business any other way to make it. I propose to cut that shirt up in small sections and hide them around among the bed-clothes in all the boarders' rooms up a our place. Ought to pick up a few cases in that way, ch?"

And after his delighted friend had exacted a promise that he was to be let into the sebeme as soon as it began to declare dividends the hopeful pair called for their checks and walked cheerfully out, leaving four customers in a dead faint and a waiter whose hair had turned snowy white beore they reached the door .- Derrick Dodd.

RAISING THE DOME

and Building a New Congressional Libeary at the Capitol.

The plans to properly provide for and secure the necessary changes in the Capitol building contemplated in the act of Congress, June 8, 1880, for increased library accommodations and for better light and ventilation of the legislative halls of Congress, are perfectly and amply provided for in the complete and elegant plans of Mr. H. S. Woodward, which a REPUBLICAN reporter had the pleas-ure of inspecting a few days ago, and of which mention was made at the time. Mr. Woodward has been studying the question of accommodating the library in the present building for over two years, feeling confident at the outset that with a proper extension of the east and probably the west wings of the old Capitol and raising the whole central structure, domeand all, to a height of

whole central structure, dome and all, to a height of possible for the proposed Library, but for all legislative purposes the rapidly increasing necessities of our country can possibly force upon it in the next century. In making this subject his study the outward improvement of the structure to favorably compare with the grandeur of a country of which this is the capital was the first and important considers

A LARGE AND SPLENDID DRAWING of the east front elevation, with its magnificent proportions and graceful and symmetrical harmony, convinces one at a glauce that he has in sed changes and additions a producing a structure which will rival anything in the Old World, and at the same time be a source of pride to every American citizen who is anxious that our national seat of government should be the handsomest on earth in all its appointments The interior changes and improvements are on an equally grand and convenient scale. Sixty large drawing and committee rooms are added for the use of Congress, while in the new Library there are scores of rooms for its officers and for such works of art as cannot be placed on its nearly seventy miles of ornamental from shelving, and so near and convenient will the new Library be, both to the Senate and Honse, that the present reference libraries of these departments can be dispensed with. Mr. W. says the science of true engineering and architectural skill consists in furnishing the greatest amount of convenience, comfort, and hygienic conditions in the least amount of space. The rapid increase in the value of land is making this a recognized neces-sity, and he who fills these conditions in all their details will better deserve the gratitude of his fellow men. With the modern appliances of en gineering skill, it is far cheaper to extend architectural improvements longitudinally than latitudinally, and much grander results can be achieved. The Library of Congress is as much a part of Congress as is each individual member, and it should be an easily accessible to each member as each member is to the presiding officer or to

each other. THE IDEA OF A SEPARATE BUILDING for a Library, situated at a remote and inaccessible distance from the legislative halls, is a sad reflection upon the engineering brains of a progressive country like our own, and it is difficult to conceive that any prominent engineer or archi-tect would risk his professional reputation by declaring that the present boundary walls of the Capitol do not furnish all needed room, if properly built upon, for all purposes for generations to come. The elevation and enlargement of the central building is a conceded necessity. The extension of the east and west froms, with an addition of forty-eight feet in height, will not only give all the library room required, but will make the Capi-tol building the grandest and most magnificent architectural pile on the globe. An extension of cil or | the grounds of the Capitol north, south, and east should also be made, thus giving scope to a grand

> Executive Pardons-A Good Beginning To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN

prospective.

A five-line paragraph in the news department of THE REPUBLICAN of Saturday announces a fact which I think ought to be emphasized by all lawdent. Garfield made copies of the Whitelaw Reid claspatch before the original was returned to John Hay, to whom Whitelaw Reid cent it. One of these copies fell into the lands of "Cham" Roewell, who, it is understood, has given it pablication to break down the Blaine Reid combination.—Washington Correspondent Courier-Journal.

Marc of T. L. James' Economy.

To the Editor of Tax Righthalass.

Your most valuable paper of January 12 just received, for which receive my thanks. I believe your policy will accomplish great good in breaking down Bourbonism in the South, and you may be sure I shall assist you all I can. I hope you will continue to sitr up our postate woyers.

A part of T. L. James' Economy.

To the Editor of Tax Righthalass.

Your most valuable paper of January 12 just received, for which receive my thanks. I believe your policy will accomplish great good in breaking down Bourbonism in the South, and you may be sure I shall assist you all I can. I hope you will continue to sitr up our postate two years ago. I live within less than one hundred miles from Washington, we it it sixes from Eura to the continue to sitr up to the form Washington, we it it stakes from Eura to the continue to the proposed the beginning the past year has not granted a part on the defaulting cashier of the Pocasset Bank, it is high time that the pardoning of deliberate criminals by the executives, both ustional and the excessive use of the part in this country. Some the state, cased. The great incentive to crime in this country is the uncertainty of punishment and the excessive use of the part of the Pocasset Bank. It is high time that the pardoning potent beautiful each of the Carledon of the Pocasset Bank. It is high time that the pardoning potent part of the Pocasset Bank. It is high time that the pardoning potent part of the Pocasset Bank. It is high time that the pardoning potent part of the Pocasset Bank. It is high time that the pardoning potent part of the Pocasset Bank. The Pocasset Bank. It is high time that the pardoning

"Considerable reflection has enforced the belief that the parioung power was not intrusted to
the executive for the purpose of interfering with
or arresting the operations of the law, either from
motives of lavoritism or pity. Should such considerations control it would be difficult to put a
bound to elemency, and the prison doors might
constantly stand open. If all executives would
talk and act in that way and the course do their
duty we would have much less crime and violation of law. In that East here were no less than
200 pardons and communications granted in 1870;
in 1878, 1711, in 1873, 114, and in 1876 there were 101,
it would be interesting to know how many Mr.
Hayes granted while Freshorn, especially of
counterfeiters and that class of eriminals. It is
high time to call a halt and President Aribur is
entitled to the thanks of all benest men for his
action in the matter thus ar.

Tavesting law the Chillian Sinvernances, PERTINENTLY SAYS:

Investigating the Chillian Government, Referring to the alleged sequestration of registered American letters addressed to persons in Pero, which was reported to the United States Government by the Peruvian postal officials, the director of the International Postal Bureau informs the Post-office Department in this city that diplomatic proceedings have been begun, at the instigation of the Swiss administration, with the view to obtaining from the Chillam government satisfactory explanations regarding the acts with which their means are obtained.